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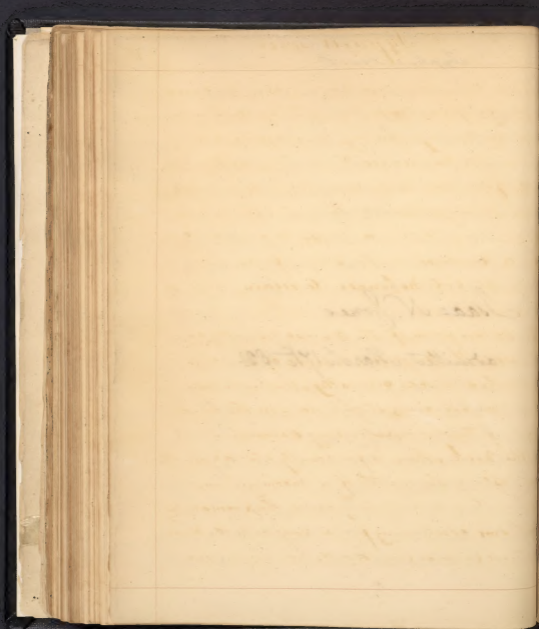
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## Typhus Fever

The term typhus is derived from the Greek word *typhos* signifying stupor. It has been customary among Nosologists to treat of this disease under the two heads Mitis, and Gravis. But more modern writers from having observed that this distinction served only to characterise different grades of violence in the same fever, have thought fit no longer to retain this distinction.

The milder form of the disease usually commences with languor & a sense of soreness in the limbs, & muscles generally, disinclination to active exercise, slight pain in the hinder part of the head, extending down the back of the neck, there is frequently also an unpleasant taste in the mouth in the morning. These, which may with propriety be termed the premonitory symptoms continuing for a day or two, and sometimes four or five days, are succeeded by

continues which is often from the first an attention  
-dent symptom; nausea, sometimes vomiting, <sup>the</sup> pain  
in the hinder part of the head, extending down  
the back of the neck is increased, <sup>chills</sup> Anorexia, tongue  
furred rather whitish & moist at first, then be-  
-comes darker, urine high coloured; pulse hard  
tense & chorded, skin hot, thirst in some instances  
considerable. As the disease progresses, there is  
determination to the head, the face is flushed,  
delirium, twitching of the tendons. These constitute  
the milder form of typhus.

Much more violent in all its symptoms is the  
worse form. Instead of being preceded for several  
-days by languor, &c. we find it accom-  
-panied by very great soreness of all the  
muscles, <sup>debility, attended by flashes of heat</sup> loathing of food, gastric distress,  
Nausea to a distressing degree, vomiting of  
a dark or greenish coloured matter from the  
stomach; tongue is covered with a slightly  
discoloured crust, is dry; soon becomes dry

darker, & stiff, the teeth become covered with  
 the same kind of matter; bowels constipated  
 and loaded with dark coloured feces,  
 which often renders them painful. Pulse  
 chorded, tense & hard. Determination of blood  
 to the head producing, flushing of the face,  
 head-ach, & often dilated pupil. Skin hot at  
 first, then its temperature becomes different  
 in different parts of the body, in some cold  
 in others hot. The Urine at first high coloured  
 but often pale especially preceding delirium.  
 The twitchings of the tendons, which invari-  
 ably <sup>are</sup> attendant symptom from the first  
 become so aggravated as to produce subcutaneous  
 tumours, low muttering, and when the case is to  
 terminate fatally all these symptoms are  
 aggravated, the pulse irregular, fluttering,  
 & almost imperceptible. The delirium is con-  
 stant, features shrunk, marking the Hippo-  
 cratic countenance. Vibices mark the skin.

The extremities become cold & clammy, strength sinks, the eyes become suffused. Dark hæmorrhage - takes place from the mouth, nose, bowels, vagina, & more seldom, from the lungs, & death ensues.

During the progress of the disease many anomalous symptoms arise. Among those which have already been noticed may be reckoned. Deafness, defective vision, & constant tinnitus aurium is a frequent symptom. The senses become impaired, & during loss of memory & defect in the understanding. But in process of time these become natural again. Entire suppression of urine for 24 or 48 hours without any apparent incontinence. This symptom is however, though very rarely attended with great distress to the patient. In the former case the urine is not discharged because it is not secreted, but in the latter it

secreted but there is an inability to discharge it.

These constitute the chief of those symptoms which mark Typhus Febris. Encompassing within its deadly grasp every part of the system, it comes but to destroy.

As to its origin opinion is various, but it seems pretty well established at present, that it is of much more common parentage than formerly supposed. Attributing it entirely to the production of specific contagion it has been denied any other origin. But by modern writers it is proven to be the production of Marsh miasmata, and all those causes which tend greatly to debilitate the system, and among these are to be mentioned bad diet, grief, long exposure to the radiation action of cold &c. &c.

The time at which the disease makes its appearance after having been exposed to its causes is various in different people. Some are attacked immediately,

ately, others (which is by far most common) not till eight or ten days have elapsed. And others again not till 50 or 60 or 70, from the time of their exposure to its cause.

For it is presumed will pretend to deny the contagious nature of this disease. It being a characteristic of the disease which as far as I know never has been has been denied, proofs of its contagion are unnumbered. The contagious matter of the disease is conveyed to persons either by being exposed to the atmosphere immediately in the neighbourhood of ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> person confined with the disease, or it may be propagated by fomites. And what is very remarkable, it is ascertained beyond a doubt that the contagion may be communicated from the clothes of persons who have not the disease themselves. It is also observed by Cullen & Lind that fomites is much more apt to communicate the disease, & that it proves much

more malignant when thus received.

The contagious matter when once received by the system, is excited to action by the usual exciting causes of fever, as exposure to vicissitudes of heat & cold, exposure to damp weather loss of sleep, fear, anger, irregularities in eating & drinking &c. the usual exciting causes of fever.

After having been excited into action, no little diversity of opinion has at different times prevailed as to the part of the system on which it exerts its primary action.

During the prevalence of the humoral pathology, this with all other diseases was said to originate from a depraved state of the fluids. By the disciples of the celebrated Cullen, it is believed to originate from an affection of the nervous system. The Brunonian system divides disease into Lethic & Asthenic.

The opinion which now seems generally to prevail is that in a large majority of instances, the

fault lies in the Stomach. That by sympathy  
this communicates the disease to the rest of  
the system & hence the origin of them.

Probably nothing to the disciples of these various  
sects can appear more plain than <sup>that</sup> the ~~the~~ <sup>that</sup> doctrine  
- can doctrine advocated by them is the only  
correct one.

In this disease we find a specimen of the  
influence of "false theory leading to pernicious practice". By the humoral pathologists, disease  
- being supposed to reside solely in the ob-  
- proved state of the fluids, Manners, catarrhs  
- ted to expel this peccant matter was sought  
for, & hence their terms Ictericus, Cholemicus,  
Cholagogus, Hydragogus &c. which the more en-  
- lightened part of the profession have long since  
expelled from the catalogue of Medical tech-  
- nology. To those who are better calculated  
to determine the accuracy or inaccuracy  
of the various notions of this sect of Physicians

\* I mean "stricta discussio".

share myself, & must for the present leave  
 the argument concerning the influence of the  
 fluids in producing disease. To me, however, I  
 feel bound to confess, there does not seem  
 to be much accuracy in the theory. I am well  
<sup>aware</sup> that it is said by physiologists, that the fluids  
 can do little by far the larger part of the system.  
 But it appears also that they are the productions  
 of certain operations of what are termed the  
 solids, on the alimentary substances taken into  
 the stomach. These articles acted on by the chylo-  
 pætic viscera, pass thence into the general cir-  
 -culation; where they receive other modifications  
 by the actions of the different parts of the sys-  
 -tem on them, to repair the continual waste. Hence  
 it appears that it is the actions of the different parts  
 of the digestive apparatus on the fluids, & not the  
 fluids on the apparatus, that the process of nu-  
 -trition goes on; <sup>and</sup> also appears that such is the  
 nature of the animal economy, that whenever

any thing is taken into the stomach, that is not adapted to undergo the changes requisite to render it subservient to his purposes; a train of unsymp-  
-tomatics is excited to action, and the sub-  
-stance is either expelled, or, by the violence of the actions excited by its presence, the system is destroyed. This is daily exemplified by every practitioner of medicine in the administration of the various articles of the *materia medica*.

We hence are led to conclude that the various applications to the system cannot with much reason be concluded to assist the circulation, by entering the stomach & being thence conveyed to the different parts.

obj. 2<sup>d</sup>.  
To the latter conclusion I am aware that <sup>obj. 1<sup>st</sup></sup> ~~an~~ is  
inadequate, from having ~~having~~ detected the smell  
of certain substances in the urine. But to Mr.  
D. Chapmans explanation of this circumstance al-  
-though very plausible, ~~that~~ <sup>viz</sup> that the article is driven  
up by the chyliferous vessels as a part of the

homogeneous alimentary mass; & that after having got entirely out of the circulation, is again regenerated by a play of chemical affinities.

By those who contend for the doctrine of humoral pathology, it may be urged also that the morbid matter producing the disease, finds access through the absorbents situated on the surface of the body. But it appears pretty well established by the experiments of Dr. Ross <sup>that</sup> this process is confined to very narrow limits. He has ascertained that of the whole surface, only those parts between the middle of the thigh & hip, & the middle of the arm & shoulder possess this function. and that the only substances that are absorbed, are madder & rhubarb. It is observed that certain articles as the opium, garlic & probably some others by being breathed, can by the pulmonary organs communicate their odour to the urine. But even admitting that absorption to a certain extent does take place with respect to certain articles;

It has never yet appeared so well calculated to account for the action of morbid matter on the system in producing disease, as that which attributes their deleterious effects to the agency of Sympathy, communicated from the part to which the agent is applied to the rest of the system. And in the same manner I am convinced, the salutary or deleterious effects of Remedies for the cure of disease, or destruction of the system have their action.

As to the theories of Pullen & Brown, which la-  
cate <sup>this</sup> disease in the nervous system & his phy-  
sics, we see that the practice deduced from them  
has not been proven to be <sup>superior</sup> ~~equal~~ successful  
to warrant the conclusion that they are well  
founded. If then authors of those already in-  
troduced be admitted as correct, where it may  
be asked are we to locate it? To this question I am  
apprehensive the answer is quite obvious. I am in-  
-dubitably well convinced of the probability of its happening

location of disease, (<sup>being</sup> it <sup>is</sup> well founded both on the theory itself, and by the practice deduced from it.) that it is unnecessary to make any further observations concerning it. This disease in its commencement shows I think very plainly on what spot it chooses to light.

Making its attack on the stomach it is thence, through the medium of sympathy, communicated to the rest of the system.

Having thus given my opinion as to the cause & seat of this disease, we next proceed to its treatment.

Probably in the case of no disease was there existed at different times more diametrically opposite sentiments than in Typhus. <sup>See</sup> Every physician since the time of Hippocrates has written of some kind, have been made use of. Probably to this assertion may be excepted the Brunonian, who considering it a disease of direct debility, resorted to the free use of opium & the other stimuli for its relief.

Wading through revolutions of practice equally

unsuccessful as the theories which prompted to them were erroneous; The treatment of Syphilis was little more, <sup>than</sup> the exercise of patience & expectation till the time of Dr. James Hamilton. with a genius bold, enterprising & original, it appears to have been left to him to point out the tract, that greatly assisted to guide American genius to the present improved plan of treatment.

The lancet, a remedy of the first dawn of medical science, has had its advocates and its enemies in the treatment of this disease. But it was left for a Pitt to give it a place in the catalogue of remedies worthy its name. It was his province to enforce more strongly on the minds of the profession, the correctness of Sydenham's theory of indirect debility, and the absolute necessity of evacuates to raise the oppressed pulse, and add strength to faculties debility. Hence we find physicians of this enlightened era; disdaining the awe which the name of a disease might seem calculated to excite

in minds less stable & credulous; boldly recur to the lancet whenever indicated by the hard, tense & chorded pulse, the hot skin, the great determination of blood to the head, and its consequent train of morbid symptoms, delirium, head-ache, or stupor.

The plan of treatment which experience has taught to be preferable in the commencement of this dangerous case, is to evacuate the stomach first by an emetic of Ipecacuanha or Tartar Emetic, or a combination of the two, in the proportion of 10 or 15 grains of the former to 1 or 2 of the latter. And if after this evacuation of the stomach the fever still continue, to have recourse to purgatives. The best purgatives are Calomel, Salap, Rhubarb, Senna, & Castor-oil, but probably the best are Calomel & Salap combined. Combinations of calomel & some one of the others mentioned are highly recommended by Dr. Hamilton, on purgatives.

Simply by the exhibition of an emetic in the

forming state of the disease, it has hundreds of times been stopped in its birth, and ease and health restored. Of the operation of emetics in the cure of this fever, little need be said. By evacuating the offending contents of the stomach, they restore it in a very great measure to the exercise of its functions. We are also with the greatest probability taught to believe, that by the action thus born on this viscus, the train of morbid affections is broken, & room given to the introduction of health.

However salutary in the commencement of Typhus the action of emetics may have been, & some tell it is not uncertain, that when given in the more advanced stages of the they prove highly injurious. Probably nineteen times out of twenty or of thirty, they will be found to increase almost every symptom of the disease.

Exactly at the time when emetics cease to be useful the strenuous exhibition of purgatives will be found

to exert their most beneficial effects. But to gain their most salutary operation, they are to be repeated once a day, or once every other day.

But in the administration of purgatives, as of every other Medicines, we are to be guided by the circumstances before us. If then the patient be oppressed by constipated bowels, loaded with excrementitious matter highly offensive, it is evident that urging is called for to a much greater extent than under opposite circumstances. Here it may be found necessary to use them even twice a day in the most liberal doses. Indeed so overpowered is the system by the disease, that it will be often found necessary to give from twenty to thirty or more grains of calomel, with an equal proportion of some of the most active cathartics, and even then to have recourse to saline cathartics, before the necessary evacuation can be procured. Hence we see that what in one case would be esteemed a very large dose of Medi-

\* I am persuaded that this class of medicines is too frequently omitted, or too long delayed.

-cine, is in another case what is necessary.

Purgings is to be continued as long as the discharges continue unnatural. The more urgent the case, the more are these remedies called for. Is the patient fainted almost without a pulse or any other sign of vitality? In this state does not in all instances prevent their use. I might probably have said the without them almost every other means often prove of no service. Here we are to consider, that in a large majority of instances, almost all these symptoms are the effects of oppression. And that the only way to relieve them is to deplete. It will I trust be deemed almost entirely unnecessary for me, at this far advanced period of medical science, to say any thing of the importance of the healthy action of the alimentary canal to the wellbeing of the rest of the system. "Languor ventriculi, om"

"*ma languent*" has almost grown into a proverbial  
 axiom, (if I may make use of the expression). This  
 one remark may be said in this disease, to be  
 in itself a clue, by which the judicious practi-  
 tioner will not fail to observe whilst leading  
 his patient through the complicated passway to  
 health. As well might the Mariner expect to  
 glide with ease & haste over the rough billows  
 of the stormy Sea, without sail anchor or com-  
 -pass ~~and~~, as the physician to cure Typhus  
 Fever, without directing his attention to the  
 alimentary canal. By purgatives we remove  
 one of the grand causes of the oppression, I mean  
 the acrid contents of the intestines. By them these  
 viscera may be enabled again to institute their  
 healthy actions. And by them the system is ren-  
 -dered again susceptible of the usual impressions  
 of Medicines. Also it may be added, that by  
 their operation, the patient as far from being  
 debilitated, is most commonly visibly strengthened.

Leaving it to the truly learned & observant Physician to enforce the highly beneficial effects of purgatives in this disease, by a long catalogue of cases successfully managed by them; we proceed next to speak of the other means of cure.

The use of the cold bath, or of cold water to the surface, is much practiced in the European Hospitals, & as we are informed with high beneficial effects. The use of cold water is highly recommended by Currie & Jackson. The modes of applying it are various. The principal of which are, dashing it on the patient with buckets, or pouring it from a height, sponging the surface of the body, & the application of it to the head. Cold water, or vinegar & water, or ice are the different kinds of applications used.

By Currie these applications are said to act simply by abstracting heat from the surface.

Dr Jackson then beneficial effects are attributed to a sympathetic action on the rectum & system. But Mr Chapman shows objections are thought to prove beneficial, both in abstracting heat from the system, and also by the effects produced on the system through the medium of sympathy. Which last opinion to me (at least) seems by far best calculated to stand the test of criticism.

As respects the proper time for its use there is some difference of opinion. The use of cold applications are said by Currie to demand when the skin is beyond the natural insensibility, or prostration <sup>(just present)</sup>. But by Dr Jackson it is contended that it is only necessary that there be the power of reacting. And that when there are doubts as to the power of the system to react, we are to resort to friction to put the patient in a condition to receive the application. Or if there be too much

the warm bath & diffusible stimulents are also mentioned by this gentleman for this purpose.

excitement. And, said he, since, as we have justly  
 supposed, general excitement, he directs venesection, &  
 other means calculated to diminish the excitement,  
 before having recourse to cold applications.  
 As a remedy calculated to subdue morbid exci-  
 tement & tranquilize the patient in certain states  
 of disease, these are applications <sup>that</sup> come highly  
 recommended. But from all that I have been  
 able to learn concerning their action I am induc-  
 ed to believe, that to obtain their best effects, <sup>(to be used)</sup> they  
 must be used when there is very great arterial action,  
 not in the very advanced stages of the disease,  
 but looking on them as a species of remedy when  
 means of evacuation place them among the first of the  
 means which should succeed the more active  
 evacuation of bleeding, purging &c. in quieting the  
 remaining traces of excitement, they are to be had  
 recourse to when there is heat of surface, & pulse  
 still rather tense & chorded, when there is not  
 -ing, nor sweating; And whenever <sup>there</sup> is determination

of blood to the head producing delirium.  
 Having dismissed the remedies mentioned  
 it is customary next to have recourse to diapho-  
 retics. Of all the modes of the Venereal Medicine,  
 there are the ones whose use is most restricted by  
 vulgar prejudices. And whilst daily observations  
 find almost insuperable objections to the use of  
 the Linctus, the Emetics & the purgatives in the compli-  
 cated treatment of Syphilis and many other diseases  
 in private practice; no peasant is heard to utter  
 ought derogatory to the use of Sweating. From the  
 rude savage whose dome is the uncultivated forest,  
 and on whose brow sits depicted Nature in all her  
 simplicity; we ascend through <sup>various</sup> ~~their~~ grades of ge-  
 nious and mental improvement, up to the truly  
 scientific Physician of the present day; and  
 find all giving approbation to the use of  
 this remedy. Sanctioned by universal con-  
 sent in almost every form of disease, sweat-  
 ing once constituted the chief of the treatment in

Syphilis. Hamilton in his invaluable work on Purgatives, has the following sentences, expressing in a few words, the mode of treatment in this form immediately preceding the many valuable improvements introduced by himself. "I was appointed physician to the Royal Infirmary forty years ago. At this time, the cure of Syphilis was thought to consist chiefly in the removal <sup>of the</sup> & spasm of the internal vessels of the surface of the body. For this purpose together with other medicines, weak antimonials were given freely." Vide Hamilton on Syphilis.

Although these medicines have by no means maintained the high rank imposed on them by Cullen & his disciples. Yet they are not entirely overlooked by the judicious practitioners of modern times. But he has recourse to them as an auxiliary in the reduction of the system. And as a moderate evacuation are no doubt frequently beneficial. <sup>(Allopathic)</sup> The medicines which appear now most favorably spoken of in Syphilis are the following. 1<sup>st</sup> The

\* I should also have added that they produce a good effect by acting on the surface, & producing what has been termed a solution.

medicals. Of the preparations of antimony, the only one which is worthy mention is the Tartar Emetic. This to be given in doses of  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. more or less according to the state of the patient. It is now too well known to require mention, that what will disturb the stomach of one patient, will be almost innoxious in the stomach of another, thence in prescribing Medicines this peculiarity of constitution must always regulate the dose.

To the Tart. Emetic is often added Nitrate of pot-  
ash, in the form of nitrous powders. R Nitre  $\mathfrak{zj}$   
T. Emt  $\mathfrak{ss}$  Mij. Fl. pulv. viij. Of these one every two  
hours, according to circumstances. To the above, in  
-scription is often added X or XV grs of Calomel.  
This often has the effect of moderately opening the  
bowels, and relaxing the surface. And probably  
the Calomel proves often serviceable by the slight im-  
pression made on the system.

2. The dulcified spirits of helle bollen alone or in combination with Laudanum or antimonial wine. The dose

of Spt. Nit, should be about  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , to be often repeated at the intervals of half an hour, or an hour or two according to the exigency of the case.

3<sup>rd</sup> The Lative or Neutral Mixture,  $\mathcal{R}$  Luccin. Lim. vel acit. com.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  saturate with Li Carb. potas, & add aq. flava  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , Luccin. alb.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ .  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ . To this Mixture sometimes added Vin. Cinnamon & Tinct. Opii,  $\mathcal{Q}$ .  $\mathcal{R}$ . The ordinary dose is a Table Spoon full or two, every hour. As a Medicine pleasant to the taste, and sitting very well on the stomach, it is a remedy well deserving the first rank in the list of diaphoretics. Taken in the state of effervescence, this has been often used. And probably where there is nausea, or disposition to vomit, may be superior to the above prescription. To prepare the effervescent julep,  $\mathcal{R}$  40 or 50 grs Li Carb. potas. dissolve it in  $\mathfrak{ss}$  Wine glass of water & add Gradatim Luccin. Lim. vel acit. com. when in its foaming state to be swallowed.

4-100 The *Spiritus Mindereri* or *Uctilis aqua Ammonia* combining in itself at once an action moderate-ly diaphoretic, and stimulating, is admirably adapted to the treatment of Dyspepsia. Such is the purity in the action of this medicine, that it is even admissible, when there are still traces of arterial excitement.

Before dismissing the consideration of Diaphoretics in this form. It behoves us to recollect that such is the sympathetic connection between the alimentary canal & surface of the body; that as long as the former are constipated, and especially by the presence of acrid feces, as long shall the practitioner be subject to uncertainty & disappointment, in the use of this class of medicines.

I had almost neglected to observe that to assist the operation of the Diaphoretics mentioned various <sup>other</sup> ~~internal~~ means are employed. of these given internally may be mentioned, the various kinds of teas, as the balm, sage or fennel &c. barley

water, Toast water, Solution of gum arabic, all to be given warm.

Of the external applications, to assist in producing sweating, there are two kinds the humid & the dry. The first consists in applying warm steam either by means of the vapor bath, or by bladders filled with warm water & applied to various parts of the body; viz to the sides, breast, & if necessary to the extremities.

Conducive to the same end is the application of bricks dipped in hot vinegar to various parts of the surface. Sponging the surface with vinegar & water, or putting the patient in a tub of warm water. Often we are induced to believe it will be found, that after having used the various means enumerated without producing the desired effect, results the most salutary will be found to arise from cold applications, and of the several modes of applying cold, that of sponging is prefer-

44. It will be found that I have omitted to do  
 more than merely to mention that dry heat is  
 used as an assistant in producing Diaphoresis.  
 To heat thus applied it is insanable, objected  
 by Dr. Chapman with the greatest justice,  
 that it is not adapted to the treatment of  
 this stage of the disease, because it is too stimu-  
lating. For even after having used the several means  
 already proposed, there will exist still the  
 remains of excitement, which indicate depletion.  
 With a pulse small, tense, quick & chorded, eye  
 wild, and avoiding the light; pain at the sto-  
 mach, or breast, or <sup>in the</sup> limbs, together with a hot  
 skin & general uneasiness, and delirium; be-  
 lieve as if unwilling to ~~yield~~ <sup>yield</sup> at the approach of  
 disease however formidable, still holds out  
 his hand for relief, from the moderate use of  
 the Lancet, the Leech, the cupping glass, and  
 the steady administration of Purgatives.  
 Under the circumstances above enumerated, the

patient will derive very great benefit from  
 the loss of a small quantity of blood from  
 the arm, or if not admissible; let leeches or  
 cups be applied to the temples or some other  
 part of the head. If these fail shave off the  
 hair from the head, which will of itself  
 often prove successful. But if this fail use  
 cold applications, as ice, or ice water. And if  
 these fail, then resort to a blister large enough  
 to cover the whole head. But before having re-  
 -course to shaving the head, would it not be  
 most advisable to try a blister to the back of  
 the neck & let it extend some way down  
 the back? This last remedy has the opinion  
 of Dr. Chapman in its favour. And I am sure  
 that I have seen it very speedily relieve the  
 comatose state of this disease, as well as  
 delirium under very unfavorable circum-  
 -stances. If then (as is very likely to be the  
 case), there be some great objections made

by the patient's friends to having the hair  
shaved & the head covered with a blister;  
The practitioner will no doubt derive very  
great benefit to his patient & satisfaction to him-  
self, from a blister about three inches & a half  
wide & twelve or eighteen long, applied on the  
back part of the neck, extending three down  
the spine.

If after having used the various means  
thus mentioned the disease is not subdued;  
There is about this time a change in the  
system & goes away. The pulse becomes weaker  
& quicker, beating from 120 to 130 or more  
strokes in the minute. Low delirium, subsistent  
tenderness; Tongue becomes covered with a crust  
thicker & more dry; Teeth covered <sup>with</sup> a similar  
crust; Breath becomes more fetid, & in fine the  
stupor of the patient indicates pretty plain-  
ly that the system is sinking. This is what has been  
denominated the second stage of Typhus.

Exactly at this stage, mercury is said to stimulate the red alkali, & more especially the carbonate of ammonia, appears now to be indicated in the highest authority. Ranking among the most active stimulants it is justly esteemed in the management of the low stage of typhus. In an article which it is employed is what is commonly known by the name of cold fluid. Prepared as follows, ℞. sal. alk. ℥j, Sacch. alb. ℥j. Ol. Citronis ʒj. q. s. ext. V. & ℥j. of this mixture a Table Spoonful is to be given every two or three hours, "pro re nata." Or what I have chosen to prove equally beneficial is to take ℥j. of alkali, ℥j. or ʒj. of honey & ʒj. of water, as the former, & given in a similar manner. It makes a very pleasant fluid & from its simplicity is entitled to notice. When the patient is tired of one of these preparations he may probably have recourse to the other in the next stage. In an article upon action we are

improved is nearly allied to that of volatile  
alkali, when it ~~they~~ should never be overlooked.  
It is to be used at the same time with the  
vol. julep. It is made as follows, Of one part  
wine & two parts milk, the milk is permitted to  
boil gently & the wine is added, this is to be given  
- times & if necessary diluted with water. At  
this the patient is to take a wine glass or more  
in the intervals between taking the vol. julep.

Camphor, an article once highly esteemed  
as an antiseptic, though long since ha-  
-ving lost its reputation as such, is still held  
the highest of medical authority permitted  
a seat among the first of that class of remedies  
on which we are chiefly to rely in the sinking  
conditions of Typhus. As to the notion of the pu-  
-trification of the blood in a living person, I  
must confess I have <sup>no</sup> idea how it could have  
received the sanction of ~~any~~ name. Origina-  
-ting in an age when imagination, that facul-

-ty, which seems so well calculated to raise  
 man above himself & all that is round him,  
 appears to have been busily engaged in fabrica-  
 ting hypotheses to be for awhile panned by  
 fancy, but even this while seemed to wait  
 the arrival of the mist gale that may pass; that  
 by its chilling blast, all its boasted solidity  
 might become unrooted; and eclipsed by the  
 splendour of a coming thought cease to exist  
 except as a novelty; the idea of putrefaction  
 found its way to notice. There in a soil congenial  
 to its growth, it flourished, ripened, dropt  
 from its supporting stalk, and by its fall  
 group, has putrefied, crumbled & vanished.  
 The mode of preparing this medicine for use  
 is what has been long known under the title of Can-  
 -cerated pulp. Dr. Schakman prescribes the following  
 R. J. Camph. Sacch. alb. ʒij. Myrrh. XXX. ʒij. ʒij. ʒij.  
 ʒij. of this a table spoonful every six or seven  
 hours. Or what is spoken highly of, a suspension

if it in milk, made by simple trituration, or dissolved in seltzer water. In a case of nine or ten grains either of the last made may be employed.  
 Now we come to speak of Blesting. It the propriety of applying Blesting in Typhus Febr., doubts have been entertained by those who dread the debilitating effects that might arise from the depletion they occasion. Whilst by others they are regarded among the most valuable remedies. Among those by whom they are condemned are to be mentioned the names of Pringle, Moore and Fordyce. By the last named gentleman it is contended that Blesting not only is never in assisting the action of Typhus, but that under all circumstances they aggravate, by the irritation they occasion. This opinion strange as it may appear, would seem calculated to prove itself on us, by the highly respectable source whence it originates. But however noticeable in most other instances, it seem to have been left to the greatness of this truly admirable & original genius, to become the parent of an error.

\* I believe to state above, that we derived from Dr. Chapman, in the case of a Typhus - remittens, when the system had become exhausted, the following plan, - some grains of the above.

commensurate in every respect with the greatness of its parentage. In no way can I account for this extraordinary doctrine, better than by ascribing it to an untimely use of the remedy. For what does the practice of Medicine consist, but in graduating the Remedy to the state of the System in disease? I suppose of an action highly stimulating, the only al present I am apprehensive will resort to the use of blisters in the most clamorous stages of Typhus. If used before the excitement is much subdued by strict abstinence to the Antiphlogistic treatment, they no doubt will generally be found to aggravate the disease. But in the hands of a skillful Practitioner effects the most salutary results. By the counter irritation they occasion, the Remedy can rank with a blister in restoring the healthy action of the system after the proper use of the Antiphlogistic measures. The salutary action they exert more than thrice counterbalances the slight irritation they occasion. But why should I pursue

to add weight to establish the high standing of this remedy, when I see the names of Rusham, Cullen, Lind, Boerhaave, Whiston and <sup>many</sup> more whose names stand justly entitled to the first rank in the long catalogue of Medical Philosophers, all united in consent giving a sanction to its use.

Blisters are to be applied to the extremities, or if there be still remaining at the region of the stomach pain, a sense of uneasiness, or tenderness to the touch, let a blister be applied here. Or if there be confusion of head, delirium or coma & it is not relieved by the several means above recited let a blister be applied as I have before directed. And though the names of Boerhaave & Thomas be added to the contrary, the delirium is no less disposed to subside. But to prove successful they are to be permitted to remain till they draw, should that require one day or two. A blister will seldom be found to exert its best effects in less than sixteen or twenty four hours. The mind

now becomes tranquil, & composed.

Together with the above articles are to be granted  
Opium, wine, musk, asphaltida, Castor, & Bark.  
Opium is an article valuable in itself & various  
as regards the various notions entertained at different  
times with regard to its operation. By one  
set of writers it was held as a sedative, & used  
as such; while by another class it has been put  
at the head of Stimulants. By the celebrated Boerhaave  
who has been justly called the Son of Hygieia &  
Misfortune; this medicine was highly esteemed as  
a remedy in what he termed Asthenia Nervosa  
& ever since his time it has had its ad-  
vantages in the treatment of Typhus Fever. It appears  
to sustain the sinking energies of the system, to relieve  
the uneasiness which often distresses & wears out the  
patient, and as a medicine in the low stages to relieve  
anirism is thought by Dr. Chapman to be equal if  
not superior to any internal medicine can be used.  
His prescription is one grain every two or three

"*hauserpro re nata*"

The Musk *fulip* composed of Musk, gum, and oil, each  
 all.  $\text{ā} \frac{1}{2}$  ℥,  $\text{aq. Ferri}$   $\text{℥ij}$  in the *fulip* of the *table*  
 Spoonful every two, three or four hours. When it  
 can not be taken by the mouth from any cause, it  
 is to be directed as an injection. As a remedy *pro*  
*supra* of properties similar to the natural Musk,  
 the Artificial is substituted. It is used in similar  
 manner with the natural Musk. The mode in which  
 it is prepared is by pouring  $\text{℥ij}$  of concentrated  
 nitric acid on  $\text{℥j}$  of the *al. Succini*, & afterwards  
 thoroughly washing the product.

*Asafoetida* in pill, tinct or watery solution is  
 sometimes used as a substitute for the last named  
 medicine. But according to Dr. Chapman not with  
 "half the effect."

Of the Castor little is thought by Physicians at  
 the present day. Ten or fifteen grains of the powder,  
 or one or two drachms of the tincture is the proper  
 dose.

Wine in liberal doses is highly extolled. Dr. Fordyce the action of wine is said to be beneficial by sustaining the force of the circulation and also acting as a sedative. And on the account it is preferred by him even to mania, which according to him "quickens the circulation without sustaining its force." Respectable as the source is whence this opinion is derived, I do not believe subsequent experience has proven it to be correct in toto. But that this is a most valuable remedy no one can doubt. It appears well calculated to sustain the sinking states of this disease by its stimulating power, and while it thus acts, it is thought to be somewhat nutritious. In possession of these properties it is admissible when a stimulus is required. It appears to be compatible with the other stimulents mentioned and is generally prescribed along with them in the advanced stages. To be effe-

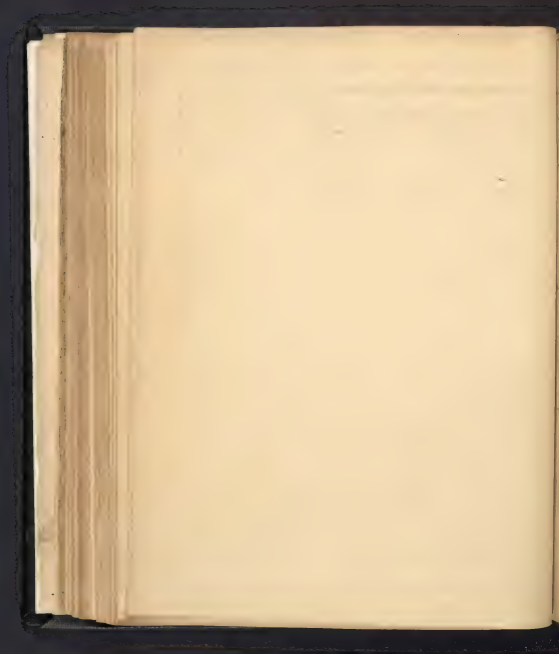
Having accidentally omitted the consideration of Bark in its proper place, I beg leave to insert a short description of it here.

As to the use of this Medicine in Typhus little need be said. I do not believe that it is highly esteemed. What seems now to be the opinion of the best authority is, that Bark is neither a missable in the first nor last stage. It will be fully sufficient to designate the proper time for its use, to quote a few lines from the Professor of Practice in this institution. "Notwithstanding, (continues he) its different Modes of production, typhus fever seems nearly always in its primary stages to be either congestive or inflammatory, & hence stimulants as well as tonics are precluded. Yet there is a point in the progress of these fevers, which is to be

learnt by attention to the pulse, & other  
circumstances, at which the book may be  
introduced with advantage. This is true  
in the commencement, & at the close of the  
disease. As long as the pulse is excited, the skin hot,  
the tongue parched, the eyes wild, the head op-  
-pressed, our medicine is inadmisible, and  
not less so when subsultus tendinum, low delir-  
-ium, and other indications of great relaxa-  
-tion, supervene. The symptoms of the first  
stage, are more effectually removed  
by venisection, purging, cold abstersions, or mild  
increasing diaphoretics; and those of the final  
stage, by opium, wine, Acal, alkali & blisters.  
Between these opposite extremes, there is  
a point, at which the disease betrays  
some tendency to give way, or remit, and  
particularly if it has been occasioned by  
menstrual effluvia, when the book alone,  
or what I am sure is better, with the

serpentinae, and, perhaps, wine, may be  
employed very beneficially."

Concerning the use of bark in typhoid  
am not able to say more than that in some  
cases <sup>have</sup> been employed with success. But  
whether it was the duration of much benefit  
or not it is not able to determine. In the attempt  
made to give in the month, it appeared highly  
disagreeable to the patient; and was soon laid  
aside.



that a battle is <sup>to</sup> take place. The timing of four  
hours. of the wine Madeira or Cherry is to  
be preferred. of these the former is, perhaps  
the best. Old Port is sometimes grateful.

But the use of the above names remains,  
this disease will generally be arrested in its  
progress. But should they fail of stopping  
it, it is a very march; symptoms the most hor-  
rid arise. The pulse before small, weak  
& quick, now becomes more so. Beating from  
30 to 70, and sometimes so fast as not to be  
numbered. To the finger it communicates the  
sensation of a fine thread moderately stre-  
tched & made to vibrate. often beating  
quite differently in one arm from what  
it does in the other. While in the one it is  
sane, & composed of some regularity & a  
slight degree of tension, in the other  
all the symptoms of excessive debility are  
to be perceived, irregular & tremulous.

Countenance sunk, pallid; the alow hair  
 pressed in, eyes half closed, pupils dilated.  
 Breathing laborious & panting; hands  
 affected. Often one cheek is seen dipping  
 in water bluish, which presently changes  
 its seat to the other. Skin cold & often  
 or else clammy. Temperature different in  
 different parts of the surface, whilst on  
 one part it is cold, another communicates  
 a sense of preternatural warmth. The  
 arterial action begins to throbb, delirium com-  
 mences, or rather a low muttering, from which  
 if spoken to in a sharp tone the patient starts  
 for awhile <sup>he</sup> is aroused, but soon again  
 falls by some loose thought he resumes his  
 muttering tone. While in this situation  
 a partial sweat is sometimes seen to break  
 out from the neck or forehead, but  
 give no apparent relief. Often respiration  
 is complained of; but when asked how

feels, if he gives any answer, it generally  
 is that he is quite well. But in other in-  
 stances a sense of weight with pain is felt  
 at the epigastric region, there is not generally  
 much thirst, but in some there is considerable.  
 But as is observed <sup>by</sup> Rusham "no kind of  
 drink pleases, but all seem bitter and  
 mawkish." Bowels loaded with dark fa-  
 cal matter, which sometimes causes pain;  
 Stools are frequently so obstinately constipa-  
 ted, that it is very difficult to move them.  
 The tongue & teeth are found covered with  
 a thick coating, grey & dark. In some a black  
 streak is seen to mark the middle of the  
 tongue, commencing at its root & proce-  
 ding towards its apex. A patient labour-  
 ing under these symptoms must vi-  
 dently require all that can import em-  
 ergy to his sinking condition to prevent the  
 mortality of his disease.

Here the practice is to <sup>be</sup> vigorous in propo-  
 -tion to the emergency of the case. The dose  
 of stimulating medicines are to be increased.  
 The most effectual of these appear to be the Sul-  
 -phur, wine, wine whey, & Must & Camphire  
 Sulphur, a table spoonful or more is to be given  
 every hour or oftener according to the case.  
 But of the wine & wine whey a wine glass  
 or two is necessary, and generally answers the  
 - same valuable purpose as an agreeable medi-  
 - cine to be given between each dose of the  
 more active stimulus. If wine cannot be had  
 (as is not unfrequently the case in the country)  
 brandy & water may be substituted, in the  
 form of strong toddy, made of equal parts  
 of brandy & water, over which is grated a little  
 nutmeg. The dose of this is two or three table  
 -spoonfuls.

By the disciples of what may probably be  
 termed the Purrid doctrine much has been

\* I have much inclined to add Olibanum. This I have  
 not yet been considered.

of the use of carbonic acid in the low stages of Typhus. By them it was resorted to with the view of correcting the putrid state of the fluids. But though more correct theory has sufficiently established the fallacy of this doctrine, experience still retains the remedy. And <sup>as</sup> a means of sustaining strength it is found to be administered. Port wine, cider and beer are all recommended. But the first when good is preferred.

By Sir Wm. Fordyce the Mineral acids are spoken highly of in the treatment of this disease. The first employed them in Angina Maligna, & afterwards, in the low stages of Typhus fever. The subsequent experience does not seem to be favourable to their use here. By Dr. Chapman it is observed that they are not to be ranked high. Indeed were we to judge from their *modus operandi*, they certainly would not offer any fair claims to attention in a disease

where even the most active stimulants are  
impudently demanded. And to be using a  
quantity of inferior worth, is to be merely tra-  
-ding to the decision of chance instead of a  
remedy for the safety of the patient.

In speaking of the use of Mercury I cannot do  
better than to quote a passage from Dr  
Whitman's *Therap. & Mat. Med.* as conveying  
in a few words <sup>nearly</sup> all that need be said of  
its use here, "His words are as follows; "But  
there is another stage of typhus fever, in which  
the same medicine proves serviceable. Towards  
the close of an attack, it is alleged, that  
calomel given in minute doses, every two or  
three hours, to stimulate the blood vessels, and  
not to purge, will now & then produce the  
most astonishing effects. It here acts, in the  
words, by exciting a mercurial fever, which sub-  
verts the existing state of things. But to effect the  
purpose, the powers of Calomel are very much

improved by using at the same time opium, volatile alkali & wine, And Mercurial frictions in place of Calomel may sometimes be substituted. But in the advanced stages of Typhus Calomel appears to be highly beneficial by exciting at the same time a discharge from the intestines, of the dark irritating matter, they are almost always found to contain. Is highly as I esteem this medicine under those circumstances that I beg leave to urge its use whenever a purge is necessary. To the Authority of our Learned professor of the practice of Medicine, on this or almost any other subject coming within the wide expanded limits of his professorship, I am well aware that I can add but little; But since this happens to be a point which receives his approbation more from the plausibility of the theory which should lead to the practice, than from his having made many trials with



the nature both of the disease & the remedy itself, generally lingered in the alimentary canal for several hours. But if it did not operate within the space of five or six hours, a dose of Senna or Castor oil or some such Medicines was directed, or else an injection made "More Solite." This seldom failed after a short time to bring away a quantity of feces often black & many of the consistence of tar, and very foetid. The countenance which before was pained with all the gloom of a most oppressive Malady would often be made to wear an aspect more cheering; the delirium which before was constant, & attended with a low muttering was frequently found to disappear; that strength which before was scarcely sufficient to sustain the lingering remains of vitality, was evidently invigorated, and the skin which before was possest of a temperature very

-ing in different parts, and along or else besprinkled with a clammy dampness, we often found to possess a lively heat & instead of that deadly feel, to become more rational. To those who forget the influence of the alimentary canal over the rest of <sup>the</sup> animal economy, and who overlook the actions <sup>of</sup> Mercury when administered for the purposes above detailed, it may seem to be rather strange practice. But it will I hope be by every <sup>one</sup> concurred that in the prosecution of this practice <sup>of</sup> Medicine it is by far preferable to follow a practice which has proven generally successful, even though unsupported by any theory, than to be guided by the most splendid Theory in pursuing a practice less beneficial to his patients.

As a remedy in combating the ravages of the red stages of Lymph, the Upt. of Turpentine is highly recommended that I cannot for

a moment doubt, its efficacy. Not confined  
 to the case of Typhus solo, its valuable  
 indication is also had recourse to in all cases  
 of low action. And if we judge of the nature  
 of a disease from the symptoms which  
 though its progress, present themselves, I am  
 much inclined to believe that the use of this  
 article is especially well adapted to the  
 case before us. It appears rather probable  
 on examination, that there may exist even at  
 this advanced state of the disease, a slight  
 degree of inflammation in the stomach which  
 gives rise to the sense of pain in the epiga-  
 stric region of which the patient has com-  
 plains, when pressed on especially. But  
 since experience has shown it to be benefi-  
 cial, it is scarcely worth while to theorise  
 on its mode of operation.

The Lymphatics is directed, in the case of a  
 lymphatic to be repeated every two or three

hours. In this way I understand it is made  
use of by the first practitioners in this city.  
In the series of 8 vols. Pres. Burr is now  
in the advanced stage of two volumes. And  
we judge from the activity of the medical  
it seems well worthy trial. The dose is to  
be a sixth or eighth of a grain in ether.

Mentioned blisters as remedy in the sinking  
convulsion of this fever in a note above; But  
I think a more full consideration is due. And  
in the further prosecution of them I will  
observe that to their use objections are made  
which were we disposed to shut our eyes to  
son, are still entitled to the highest respect  
as being the production of the ablest pens. And  
causing such as "a unit" entitled also to  
honest man's due consideration & most gen-  
-erous return; It now becomes necessary for me  
to leave for a while that path over which  
have thus step by step guided by the parental hand

of Man, every day. And he for a while go-  
 vorns his own Opinion whose correctness, he  
 obliges to acknowledge. So long since, has  
 been an established rule for those who enter-  
 tain opinions on any subject, to appeal  
 to experience to prove them correct. And  
 are the experience of all men to prove  
 the same thing, that were not to be varied  
 at. But what is a man to think, when he  
 finds under the same roof, Men of equal  
 talents & acquirements, rendered the same, &  
 yet on the same point entertaining opi-  
 nions diametrically opposite? No branch of  
 science is free from this gross mark of its  
 imperfection. From the most humble grade of  
 the mechanic, up to the Philosopher himself,  
 difference of Opinion is still a characteristic.  
 In Medicine the divine hand made to him a  
 more Physician must blush when he finds it  
 the prominent characteristic of every age.

Thus circumstanced, it is natural enough for the student to enquire, who is right? If he receives more opinion as the correct one, he would be highly obliged to him to inform me what his opinion would be.

If discrepancy of opinion were settled, fixed to mere theories, not permitted to meddle with the practice, it might then be looked on as a matter of no great importance. But as it now is, it is seriously to be regretted by every friend to Science & Humanity.

But to return from this digression (for which I beg pardon;) It is almost superfluous to observe, that even in the last stages of Syphilis Tumor, blisters are serviceable. It would be well the utmost difficulty that I have named this opinion had not previously taught me its correctness. But do not pretend to assert, that blisters are

of, applicable to the ly. amount of that form  
 of dysphasia which is the result of palsy, & is  
 fatal & such like places, because I have num-  
 bered them used in such cases. But in say-  
 ing this much I do not wish to be under-  
 stood to make any division in the cases  
 originating from different causes, though  
 it is highly probable that this & some other  
 diseases may be influenced by the causes which  
 produce them, and if so may require some  
 difference in their plan of treatment. It is  
 also well known that climate & mode of life  
 give a different character to the same dis-  
 ease, & require a difference in their treatment.  
 On these principally it is that I am convinced  
 the vast variety in the treatment of diseases,  
 has arisen. And hence also may probably  
 arise the diversity of sentiment with re-  
 spect to this remedy in this disease.  
 To the use of blisters it has been objected, that

There are some objections in drawing; that the excitement this produce is not communicable to very extensive. That the disease that this medicine does not appear to be of the violent kind; And lastly that there are a few produce ugly ulcers or gangrene of the part on which they are applied. These are the objections I believe to their use.

But in a number of cases in which I have seen them applied I have never seen a blister justly deserve these censures. The cause of the disease in which I have seen them applied appeared in the fall of 1810 & continued through the whole of the winter. This disease at the same time appeared in various parts of our country. The part of the country in which I lived was much oppressed by it. No family scarcely was to be found, in which this disease did not mark by its various tokens the cruelty of its march. It was very common

to find one half & in some instances the whole of a family confined to their beds. The disease was marked by the symptoms which I have above detailed. In this case probably no remedy was entitled to higher praise than the application of blisters. They were liberally used and seemed to be beneficial in proportion to their number. They were applied to the head or back of the neck to relieve delirium & generally with success. They were applied at the same time to the extremities, to assist in stimulating. They were often laid over the stomach to relieve the pain or uneasiness which so often is found to be complained of in the earlier stages of the disease, and generally were found to relieve it, or to mitigate and at least to render the patient more comfortable. Applied to the abdomen they frequently assisted the operations of cathartics. But blisters at the

same time were applied with the hope, that  
 as in other diseases, they are found so highly  
 beneficial in subverting the existing disease  
 action, they might also have in some mea-  
 sure retain that salutary power over disease.  
 They it is true were not found to draw as effec-  
 tually, nor always as completely as in ordinary  
 cases of disease. But what remedy in this state  
 of the system is not subjected to the same ob-  
 jection. It <sup>has</sup> been well observed that so long  
 as the system prostrated, that it is not acted  
 on by medicines as they are wont to do under  
 opposite circumstances. It must be obvious  
 to every <sup>one</sup>, I think who well considers the me-  
 ans and operands of medicines, under these cir-  
 cumstances, that they all require to be more  
 frequently repeated than before, because  
 their effect is not so permanent. And if the  
 susceptibility to their impression be dimin-  
 ished, they must also be increased in quantity.

tity. And if these impressions be less gene-  
 rally communicated, they of course, <sup>(ought to)</sup> be more  
 generally applied. It will also be admitted  
 that, as the vital energy of a part is dimin-  
 ished, so ought the activity of the remedy to  
 be increased. If all this be true, I can not  
 see why blisters, a remedy whose stimulating  
 effects are generally acknowledged, should not  
 be resorted to, as a part of the means for  
 enabling the crippled energies of Nature, to  
 cast off a burthen too oppressive to be  
 supported. It may be asked are they not  
 serviceable applied to the extremities, by ex-  
 citing in them a more vigorous action? Even  
 admitting them when applied here, not to be  
 able to carry their stimulating operation to  
 any considerable extent, I am inclined to  
 think well of them. But while we are wait-  
 ing for the kind operation of a blister, no  
 one I hope will suppose for a moment, that

Monday  
 No other is to be used. They do not interfere  
 with the exhibition of any other means with  
 which I am acquainted.

But as to the effects produced by them on the  
 parts to which they have been applied I can  
 only state what I know to be fact. That they  
 may have often produced sores, or Gangrene  
 I have no reason to doubt, but I never did  
 them produce a sore but one, and never  
 saw gangrene result from their action.

The case in which an ulcer was the conse-  
 quence of a blister, was as follows, a girl  
 of about twenty years of age had blisters  
 applied to each ankle; they were directed  
 to remain as till they produced vesications  
 which in the space of some time I do not  
 recollect how long, they did. When they  
 were examined, they had the usual ap-  
 pearance; they were dressed with cotton  
 leaves as is customary. But the patient

while blistering struck it against the  
 side of the bed post. The consequence  
 was an ugly sore. But this slowly healed  
 by the use of simple ointment, and in time  
 the patient recovered. This too was one of  
 the most hopeless cases that I ever saw to  
 recover.

I have much disposed to think that the  
 use of blisters has generally been limited.  
 I have in more cases than one seen the best  
 effects from the application of from  
 six to ten large ones. The mode of using  
 them which to me appears preferable is to  
 keep them continually drawing. And to ef-  
 fect this, as soon as one begins to act, ano-  
 ther is to be applied, and thus continued  
 as long as they are necessary. In this way  
 the action which has once been excited  
 by them is not permitted to pass off before  
 it is removed. In this manner their action

will no doubt be found beneficial.

Sinapisms sometimes produce no very striking effects in relieving delirium. They are to be applied to soles of the feet. They will sometimes be found serviceable in assisting the operations of a blister. It is advised to apply a sinapism to the part on which the blister is to be put & permit it to remain till it begins to redness the part & then remove it & put on the blister.

Besides the ones above mentioned, various other stimulating applications have proved serviceable. Cayenne pepper, of which the strongest decoction is to be applied to the affected part. Cataplasms of Garlic to different parts of the surface. Heat by means of bags of sand or ashes or oats warm, or bladders of warm water, or bottles full of warm water are all serviceable, applied to the surface. But the preferable is the warm brandy bath.

D. C. Chapman's Lectures.

In the close of the disease a diarrhoea sometimes comes on, and adds greatly to the danger of the case. Under these circumstances opium & the crutaceous julap are highly recommended. To relieve hiccup a most distressing symptom, various means have had recourse to. Among which are to be mentioned <sup>upt.</sup> of Turpentine, Ether, Opium, Musk, ol. Succini, lime water & milk, or aromatic spirits to be given in small doses occasionally.

But valuable as these remedies may all be, in themselves, much is still due to a well regulated diet, and due attention to the patient. So long as the traces of arterial action remain to be subdued, the diet is to be low. It should here be made to consist of a little rice or clear a cup of tea or coffee, or toast & water, or barley water &c. But in the second stage when the patient begins to sink, his

food is to be more nutritious. There he is to be  
 an egg or oysters, or rich broth, or something  
 similar. But it is only requisite to observe  
 that the same rules which regulate the  
 exhibition of medicine is equally applica-  
 -ble to diet.

The room is to be kept properly clean & well  
 ventilated. If the apartment in which he  
 cannot be freely ventilated; let him be re-  
 -moved to one that can be. It has been observed  
 that motion here proves beneficial.

The floor & walls of the room are to be sprin-  
 -kled with vinegar. Fumigations in the apartment  
 of vinegar or tar or turpentine have been said to  
 prove beneficial.

The patient's linen is to be kept perfectly clean  
 and often changed. His bed is to be kept  
 during the continuance of the disease it should  
 be often exposed to the air, for by putting  
 on another bed occasionally he is removed

Much more comfortable, and the contagious character of the fever is diminished.

The excrementitious matter is to be removed as soon as evacuated. The room is not to be crowded, as it renders the atmosphere less fit for respiration, and thus adds much to the oppression of the patient.

Through a detail, in itself tedious and painful, we have at length gone. And in contemplating the situation of the millions, whose misfortunes, it has been to undergo the dangers incident to this disease, or even to sink; the train of sympathy is always ready to condole. But how pleasing is it see that within the space of half a century, typhus fever, whose touch was once the prelude to death; and which was approached by the physician of a former day with a hand trembling, from a consciousness of its impotence, now attacked with an arm

which the ample resources of the healing art  
 has rendered firm & vigorous. And by the pre-  
 sent weighty plan of treatment, robbed  
 of many of the terrors it once possessed, it  
 has been rendered comparatively mild & inno-  
 cuous. But to completely quell & subdue  
 it, much yet remains to be done. And to the  
 magnanimous friends to science & humanity  
 the accomplishment of an end at once  
 the emblem of dignity, & the handmaid to phi-  
 lanthropy, is committed, with the hope the  
 human evil already declining, may continue  
 daily to diminish.

